

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

VOL. XXVI.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913

NO 32

VILLAGE ELECTION RESULT

Antioch Village Election Is Somewhat Spirited at the Close

W. S. RINEAR EASY WINNER

Result of Contest at Lake Villa Where Two Tickets Were in the Field Is Also Given

The Antioch village election held on Tuesday was some exciting at the finish although there was only one ticket in the field and up until Monday there appeared to be no opposition. However on the last day an attempt was made to write in the name of Joe Dupre for Village President in opposition to the regular nominee, W. S. Rinear.

A very light vote was cast 148 in all, of which number Rinear received 95 and Dupre 45.

The following is the summary of the votes as cast:

People's ticket	
For President	
W. S. Rinear.....	95
Joe Dupre.....	45
For Trustees—full term	
Arthur Edgar.....	117
Henry Pitman.....	121
N. Pullen.....	115
Scattering.....	9
For Treasurer	
J. E. Brook.....	127

The Village election in Lake Villa was a spirited one and the People's ticket won out decidedly over the Citizen's ticket by the following:

People's ticket	
For President	
Frank M. Hamlin.....	57
For Trustees	
Paul R. Avery.....	52
Frank T. Hamlin.....	51
D. R. Manzer.....	51
Police Magistrate	
Peter M. Lund.....	no opposition
Citizen's ticket	
For President	
Charles Jarvis.....	30
For Trustees	
H. Koelstra.....	32
W. Hucker.....	35
C. W. Talbott.....	45

The defeat of John G. Brown as resident of Fox Lake by Colon H. Jendraker, came as a surprise to many, as Mr. Brown has held the office for several years. He was defeated by a margin of but two votes. The election is said to have been the warmest ever waged in the village.

At the municipal elections in Zion City the followers of Wilber Glenn Voliva wrenched the control of the city council from the Independent faction by electing their candidate for mayor, two aldermen and several other city officials. There were no riots or night celebration such as followed the victory of the Independents at the last election.

MRS. VIDA HUCKER WEDS THOS. MOONEY OF CHICAGO

On Tuesday of this week Mrs. Vida S. Hucker of this place was united in marriage to Mr. Thomas Mooney of Chicago, the ceremony taking place at Waukegan. After a short wedding trip to Milwaukee and a few days spent in Chicago they will return to Antioch where they will make their home for the present.

Well Descended From Noah. The smaller a nation the longer the pedigree of the native. Thus every Scotman of decent lineage is descended from the Bruce, every Irishman from the Red Kings and every Welshman from Noah. The last claim has been made for the family of the late Lord Tredegar. Cox, writing in 1800, when touring in Monmouthshire, wrote that "fanciful genealogists derived the origin of the Morgans from the third son of Noah," but that there was a division of opinion in favor of the first.

SOIL EXPERTS MEETING

Formers Are Invited to Attend a Meeting at Libertyville, Saturday, April 19.

Do you want to raise more corn, more small grain, more clover, alfalfa and timothy hay and do you want to make more money from the old farm in future than you have in the past? We believe you do, and because we so believe we urge you to attend a meeting of progressive farmers to meet at the town hall in Libertyville, Saturday, the nineteenth day of April.

Professor Ekhardt and other able men will be present to make clear to you the means by which you may accomplish the progress we know you desire. It is the desire of many of our farmers that a soil expert be engaged to assist the farmers of this county, in the field during the crop season and by lecture during the winter months. But we want every farmer's voice heard in this matter.

Come out then, meet with your neighbors Saturday and put in the most profitable day of the year. Good roads, better education and conservation are watchwords of these times. We can all remember the opposition against each movement for progress in the past, and we know there may be those who will cling to old methods; but we believe that a great big majority of farmers are in favor of modern methods. Come out and bring your neighbor who may be unable to attend unless you attend.

BONFIRE IS DISASTROUS

Three Barns, Three Horses, Garage and Expensive Machinery Consumed

A disastrous fire that is believed to have started from a bonfire Wednesday afternoon destroying three large barns, an automobile garage, a large amount of machinery and three horses. The damage is estimated at between \$5,000 and \$8,000.

The fire broke out on the farm occupied by Harry Hall on the Libertyville road one mile south of Belvidere street. The Halls live in Chicago, but spend their summers on this farm. They had been there but two weeks this year.

A large quantity of rubbish had been burned and it was supposed that this had burned out. Shortly after dinner the family chanced to look out of the window and saw the large barn was a mass of flames. The alarm was spread and in a short time the neighbors for an area of several miles began running to the place, carrying buckets. They formed a bucket brigade and passed water along in an effort to extinguish the blaze, but their efforts proved in vain for the fire gained with big bounds. Mrs. Hall with rare courage made her way into the garage and backed the automobile out to a place of safety. A few minutes later the garage which adjoins the barn was also burning.

So fiercely did the fire burn that it soon communicated to the barn of the Byron Colby farm which adjoins. Mr. Colby's son-in-law, Mr. Thomas, runs this farm. This barn and an adjoining barn soon were on fire and burned so fiercely that it was impossible to remove any of its contents. Much expensive machinery and three valuable horses were burned.

WALTER SELTER AND MISS MABEL GRAVES MARRIED TUESDAY

Tuesday of this week in Chicago occurred the marriage of Walter Selter of Grass Lake and Miss Mabel Graves of Waukegan.

The groom is the only son of Robert Selter who resides at Grass Lake and the bride is a daughter of Albert Graves of Waukegan, but for the past year has made her home with relatives at Grass Lake and both young people are well and favorably known in this vicinity.

After spending a few days in Chicago they will return and for the present will make their home with the parents of the groom.

The News joins with their many friends in extending congratulations.

Got In a Quiet Knock. When Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, edited the Eugene Register, he ran a joke column that is still remembered among Eugene veterans.

"Miller," said an aged Eugenie, "used to like to roast the coal man. Thus, I remember how, in a description of a wedding, he once wrote: 'The presents offered the bride were unusually sumptuous and abundant. Conspicuous among them was a ton of coal. This won general admiration and approval by reason of its quality, old-fashioned massiveness, it being much heavier than the tons of coal of the present day.'"

POPULATION OF COUNTY INCREASES

Waukegan Has a Population of 19,381 a Gain of Ten Per Cent Since 1909

INCREASE IN ALL TOWNS

Antioch's Population is 1,062 According to Mr. Bumstead's Directory Which Will Be Ready in May

The population of Lake County has increased ten per cent in two years according to F. B. Bumstead, directory publisher who recently completed a census of every city and hamlet in the county.

The population of Waukegan is 19,381—in 1909 the population of Waukegan was 18,765.

Mr. Bumstead's 1913 directory will list the name of every adult resident of the county. The directory will list 8,614 Waukegan names. Multiplying this number by 23, gives Waukegan a population of 19,381.

The population of North Chicago is given at 4,588 a gain of approximately 2,000 since 1909.

Similar increase in population is given for every city and village in the county.

Of the 52,290 residents of Lake county, 7,200 are residents of rural districts. The population of the various cities and villages in Lake county.

"The skeptical men of Waukegan will claim that Waukegan's population is not 19,381. They don't know whereof they speak. Tell them the population is 200, then they will be satisfied," said Mr. Bumstead. His directory will be published about the 15th of May. It has been placed in the hands of the printer.

Waukegan 1913, 19,381; 1909, 18,765. North Chicago 1913, 4,576. Number of names in directory, No. Chicago 2,034.

Waukegan 8,614.
Lake Bluff 832.
Lake Forest 2,875.
Highland Park 5,781.
Zion City 3,508.
Winthrop Harbor 246.
Antioch 1,062.
Barrington 1,422.
Buffalo Grove 54.
Deerfield 486.
Diamond Lake 74.
Everett 135.
Fox Lake 390.
Gilmore 41.
Grayslake 900.
Gurnee 158.
Hainesville 79.
Half Day 192.
Ingleside 152.
Ivanhoe 180.
Lake Villa 360.
Lake Zurich 337.
Libertyville 2,640.
Long Grove 67.
Millburn 180.
Prairie View 100.
Rockefeller 293.
Rosecrans 58.
Round Lake 337.
Rondout 218.
Russell 135.
Volo, 130.
Wadsworth 270.
Wauconda, 530.

One Black Sheep Needed.

A revival of religion was in progress in a town where Peter, Paul and John were coal dealers. John was the first to come under the influence of very eloquent preaching. He was honest and sincere about it and joined the church. A week later Paul was influenced to abandon the world and the flesh, and he, too, became an enthusiastic supporter of the good work. Peter, however, held aloof from the meetings. None of the invitations of neighbors or brothers seemed to have any effect. Finally the clergyman called and made a personal appeal. Peter was rough and ignorant and a little inclined to profanity, but honest and frank in speech if not in act. He finally clinched his negative arguments with the clergyman when in reply to a question he said: "John has become a Christian and Paul has become a Christian and if I join your church who the—, excuse me, parson, will weigh the coal!"

OFFERS \$100 REWARD FOR ASSAILANT

Young Woman Was Assaulted Between Libertyville and the Swift Farm

SWIFT OFFERS THE REWARD

Refuses to Discuss Story, but Won't Deny Girl Was Member of His Own Family on Farm

Probably the most atrocious assault ever committed in the county took place near Libertyville on Sunday night. R. B. Swift who owns a large farm near Libertyville has offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of the man guilty of the attack. The name of the young woman who was the victim of the assault is being kept a secret and the facts with regard to the affair would not have come out even now had it not been for the offering of the reward.

R. B. Swift when questioned about the affair was unusually reticent about giving out any of the details. His extraordinary secrecy would indicate that there is some truth to the report that it was a member of Mr. Swift's family who was the victim. Had it been merely a young woman maid employed by the Swifts it is felt there would not be such a determined effort to keep the facts secret. Swift positively declined to discuss the details of the case, but would not deny that it was a member of his own family.

He asserts that he returned to his farm from Chicago only Wednesday morning, and it was not until then that he learned of the assault. He made the offer of the reward through the Libertyville Independent, but would not discuss the matter further.

We learned however, that the young woman in the case was returning to the Swift farm from Libertyville on Sunday night when the assault took place. She had reached a rather secluded point in the road when suddenly a man leaped out and caught her by the throat, choking and beating her into unconsciousness.

It was some time later before the young woman regained consciousness and was able to drag herself to the Swift farm, where she told her story. The same desire to avoid all publicity prevented the family from notifying the police of the matter. A physician was summoned and he found the young woman in a rather serious condition.

The victim of the assault is said to have caught a good look at her assailant and is able to identify him in case he is apprehended. The reward of \$100 will cause a spirited search to be made for him. That the assault was made by some one living in the vicinity of Libertyville is the belief of many.

McDERMOTT SUCCEEDS SWAYER AS ADMINISTRATOR

Governor Edward Dunne Wednesday appointed Edward McDermott of Waukegan to the position of Public Administrator of Lake County to succeed James L. Swayer.

This dispatch comes as a big surprise, as it was not thought that a successor to Mr. Swayer would be named for some little time. Mr. Swayer appointed for four years by ex-Governor Chas. Deneen and his term of office does not expire until next December. Ordinarily the appointment for Public Administrator does not come until December. Mr. Swayer declared he received no had intimation to the contrary.

Whether Swayer's resignation will be asked for by Governor Dunne or whether he will be allowed to serve out the rest of his term, is not known as yet and probably will not be known for a few days. Mr. Swayer who was appointed under a Republican administration says he did not expect to hold the position under a Democratic régime. He has made a most efficient official and has transacted the business of his office in such a way that he has given general satisfaction.

Facing It. "Come on, Mamie. There's no use arguin' with her. She kin make twice as bad faces as you kin."—Life.

BOYS AND GIRLS GET BUSY

A Gold Medal Prize is Offered For Best Composition on Good Roads

A gold medal to the school boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 15 who writes the best composition, not to exceed 800 words, on the repair and maintenance of earth roads, is to be awarded by Logan Waller Page, Director, Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. All compositions must be submitted to Mr. Page before May 15, 1913, and the medal will be awarded as soon thereafter as the compositions can be graded. The composition may be based on knowledge gained from books or other sources, but no quotations should be made.

After many years experience in dealing with the public road situation of the country, it is Mr. Page's belief that ignorance on the subject of repair and maintenance of roads is as much the cause of their bad condition as any other one factor. It is expected that the competition will bring about a better understanding of the subject of repair and maintenance in the rural districts.

Many children living in the rural districts have experienced the disadvantages of roads made impassable through a lack of proper maintenance, and it is expected that their interest in the competition will stimulate greater interest among the parents. Bad roads have prevented many children from obtaining a proper education and have even prevented doctors from reaching the side of rural patients in time to save their lives.

Any child between the ages mentioned, attending a country school may compete. Only one side of the paper must be written on; each page must be numbered; the name, age and address of the writer, and the name and location of the school which he or she is attending must be plainly written at the top of the first page. The announcement of the competition has been sent to the superintendents of schools in the rural districts. No further information can be obtained from the Office Public Roads. This announcement should be plain to everyone, and all children will thus start on a basis of equality.

PNEUMONIA PROVES FATAL

George Lugar of Kenosha Dies at the Home of His Son at This Place

Monday afternoon about three o'clock Mr. George Lugar, succumbed to a severe attack of pneumonia and quietly passed away at the home of his son, R. A. Lugar in this village.

The deceased whose home is in Kenosha came here a few weeks ago to assist in caring for his son who was very ill with the same disease. Last week Mr. Lugar Sr., contracted a hard cold and on Thursday morning of last week his case was pronounced one of pneumonia also. From the very first his condition was critical and after an illness of about five days he was compelled to give up the struggle.

He was born near Pensacola, Florida, and had lived until Thursday of this week he would have been 63 years of age. With his parents he moved to Kenosha while still in his infancy and there his home has been every since.

For 23 years he was a railroad engineer but for the past 18 years he has been employed as engineer at the Hosiery factory. He is survived by his wife and one son, R. A. Lugar of Antioch.

The body was taken to his home in Kenosha Tuesday morning. He was a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. of Kenosha.

REMAINS OF RUFUS THAYER BURIED MONDAY

The body of Rufus B. Thayer, a brother of Gideon Thayer of this place, was brought here from Kansas for burial Monday. The funeral was held at Lake Villa church at 1:30 p. m., with Rev. Lowrie officiating, and interment in the Sand Lake cemetery.

Rufus B. Thayer was born Feb. 29, 1850, at Hampshire, Mass., died April 10, 1913. He moved with his parents when a child of two years, to Illinois. Was married to Carrie E. Nelson, Dec. 25, 1875, to which union three children were born, one child dying in infancy. Two daughters survive: Mrs. Jessie Glaser of Council Grove, Kansas, and Mrs. Lois Parker of Texas. He came to Oswatimie, Kansas, in 1885, where he had made his home since that time.

Blessings of Oblivion. The reign of Antiochus is marked by the rare advantage of furnishing very few materials for history, which is indeed little more than the register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind.—Edward Gibbon.

FIVE MILE DRY ZONE DISTRICT

Waukegan Real Estate Men Secure Option on Real Estate Outside Waukegan

SALOON PEOPLE WORRIED

Believe Bill Will Pass State Legislature and Waukegan and North Chicago Become Dry Territory

One Waukegan real estate agent is convinced that the five mile zone will be passed by the state legislature, and he is making an attempt to procure options on farm land, just outside the zone district on the north.

That territory, he claims will then be known as the saloon district of the North Shore. Tuesday it was learned that he has taken an option on a forty acre tract of land and is trying to procure one on tract of land just north of the Golf Ground road on Sheridan road.

The five mile dry zone bill will wipe out the saloons of Waukegan and North Chicago. Whether saloons can be operated north of Waukegan and outside of the zone, is still a question.

William F. Weiss' attorney spent 3 days in Springfield last week and he claims the bill will be passed. Other men who have visited at the state capitol recently are of the same opinion.

Other Waukegan real estate agents claim that saloon district in the northwest section of Waukegan would pay.

Both the wet and dry factions of Waukegan are participating in an under the surface campaign to bring about a victory. The saloon men and a majority of the business men of Waukegan are working night and day to defeat the bill, while the church people, members of the prohibition party, and the ministers have joined forces to help in the passage of the bill.

From the church altars, the ministers have urged their congregation members to put their shoulder to the wheel and bring about the passage of the bill.

From his executive chair Mayor J. F. Bidingher has appealed to the representatives in the legislature to vote down the bill. The city is now divided into two factions, and many fights in families have been reported during the past two days.

Just when the bill will be brought up for a vote is not known although Monday it was reported that representative Foster expected a report from the committee to whom the bill was referred on Wednesday.

Chicago politicians, it is said, favor the bill. They claim that Waukegan men will spend their idle hours in that city if the bill is adopted.

It was reported that Representatives Shurtliff and Graham would vote against the bill.

POSTMASTERS TO RETAIN JOBS UNTIL THEIR TERMS EXPIRE

Postmaster General Burleson announced it is the administration's policy to continue all republican postmasters now in office to the end of their terms, providing no charges were sustained against their efficiency. The policy applies to all classes of postmasters.

"My department will be run on business lines, and not by politics," said Mr. Burleson in explaining the new policy. He declared there might be some removals, but he believed the majority of the postmasters were efficient and would not be disturbed.

"There will have to be specific charges of inefficiency, however," he announced, "before anyone will be removed."

Mr. Burleson said the decision had been reached after conferences with President Wilson, who favors the merit system. At present a plan is being worked out for securing efficiency under the civil service, fourth class postmasters having been placed under that jurisdiction on an executive order by Mr. Taft.

Chesterton on Zola. I am grown up and I do not worry myself about Zola's immorality. The thing I cannot stand is his morality.—Chesterton.

AMONG THE PUTUMAYOS

Few are the white men who have ever set foot on the mysterious land of Putumayo, a wilderness the size of Kansas shut in between two tributaries of the Amazon. There are no railways, no roads, no telephones, no telegraph. For six months travel is possible by boat along the rivers. For three months the rivers drown one-half of the jungle, which takes the aspect of an imprecise and treacherous lake. For another three months the virgin forest is dotted everywhere with dangerous ooze holes, a paradise for all the deadliest bacteria, scorpions, snakes and all the animated nuisances which constitute the seamy side of the glorious tropical nature.

This is the land of rubber, in whose uncharted, mysterious forest many crimes have been committed by the white man. If we are to believe the report drawn by Sir Roger Casement, English investigator, a have charged the Peruvian government with refusing protection to the unfortunate aborigines whom the trader's greed has practically forced into the rubber tapping business.

Peruvians, and among them a Peruvian judge, who passed through New York recently, and who had investigated the charges, answered that English traders were directly responsible for the Putumayo atrocities and that Peru, with its population of four millions, scattered over 700,000 square miles, cannot very well make the jungle as safe or safer than the neighborhood of the Metropolitan hotel, says the New York Tribune.

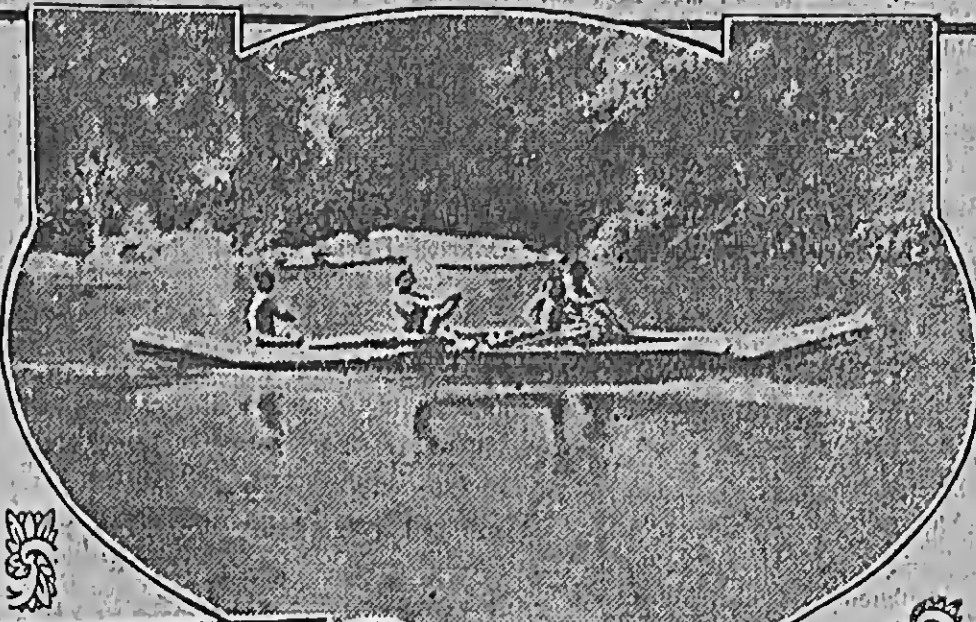
One man arrived in New York the other day who has traveled the length and breadth of the Putumayo, and who, in the present controversy, has the good advantage of being neither a Peruvian nor an Englishman. His testimony, therefore, is likely to be more impartial than that of Sir Roger Casement, or of Judge Romulo Parades.

Georg von Hassel is German, as his name indicates, a civil engineer by profession, explorer, geographer and anthropologist by taste. He has directed in the course of ten years nine different expeditions to survey the northern regions of Peru, and has published four maps (the only ones in existence) of four different sections of the Putumayo. Finally, he has introduced in the rubber regions an automatic rubber tapping machine which will in the near future enable the Indians to return undisturbed to their primitive idleness.

"There is no doubt," Herr von Hassel said, "that the Putumayo natives have been handled very brutally on several occasions. Many have been killed, although the figures mentioned by muckrakers are ridiculously exaggerated. It has been stated that some 25,000 Putumayo Indians have been murdered in the course of the last ten years. The truth is that there are not 100,000 wild Indians in the whole republic of Peru. In the Putumayo proper, which is the most inhospitable part of the country, being right under the equator, I don't think there are more than 3,000 aborigines.

"On the other hand, you must not believe that the Putumayo Indian is the meek, beating lamb described in certain reports unfavorable to both the Peruvian government and the English traders. The 107 Indian tribes inhabiting the Peruvian forests are divided into two main races, distinguished by their weapons and habits. Those living on the bank of the Amazon are rather peaceful, using only one weapon, the blow, and they never poison their arrows. The tribes living on the left of the Amazon (and this is the Putumayo region) are fond of using as weapons spears, darts, and blowpipes, whose darts are poisoned with a deadly poison.

"In places of household furniture very frequently in the interior of the jungle, where the Indians are often found, are to be seen the remains of a small tribe and bring to mind the head of a snake. The head itself is a small, round, black object, pulled out of the head of a snake, and is used as a necklace, the



UPPER AMAZON NATIVES NAVIGATING A STREAM BY THEIR CRUDE BARK CANOES

lips are sewed up and the head is then shrunk until it is hardly larger than a child's fist. In certain tribes no man is allowed to marry unless he can show one of these little heads as evidence of his valor.

"Another ghastly thing which you see now and then is a ladle whose handle is made up of a dried human arm. This does not mean that the Indians are especially cruel and murderous. The white man has little to fear from them, provided he finds out all about a tribe's habits and customs before venturing into an Indian settlement. If you see three round stones at the entrance to a hut it means: 'Keep out, the master is out; there are only women and children within.'

"Disregard the warning, let the chief find you in his hut and soon after your head, conveniently shrunk, may adorn the door of his tent.

"Three sticks laid on one another at a certain angle in front of the hut means: 'Everybody out.' Again death would be the penalty for trespassing. Shoot some of the Indians' domestic animals and a little poisoned arrow will soon dispatch you into eternity. It is the law of the forest, and much as we may object to such a code of laws, it must be confessed that the Indians are very law-abiding people.

"A rubber tree bearing the brand of one tapper is never tampered with by another tapper. Masses of coagulated rubber may be left in the forest unprotected. The owner's mark stamped upon each piece is enough to keep thieves away.

"While forest Indians are not likely to molest a white man who observes all the rules of the jungle code, they seem to abhor the sight of a black man. Many of the difficulties which arose in the Putumayo between Indians and rubber traders and led to acts of brutality on the part of the latter were due to the fact that the English-American company employed Barbados negroes as foremen. The Indians called them 'Tallo' or devils, and only worked under them when compelled by sheer violence.

"The Huitoto tribe, from which most of the rubber tappers are recruited, presents curious characteristics. As many as a hundred families live in common under a strange-looking edifice called tombo, or tompa. It is a sort of a cross between a hut and a tent, rising to a height of 40 or 50 feet. Jungle creepers are stretched upon a light conical timber frame, and then the whole thing is covered up with bamboo. From a distance it gives the impression of a traveling circus tent. It has no windows and the doors are so low that one has to stoop considerably to penetrate into the tompa. Around the circular space covered by the tompa are separate groups of hammocks for the various families. Every family has its fire, on which a large kettle is kept simmering continuously. It contains a sort of meat stew which never seems to become exhausted. After every meal the women refill the kettle with fresh meat and seasonings, without ever emptying it. Over the fire hang pieces of fish or venison which are being cured by smoke.

"The Huitotos have no definite form of worship. They believe in the existence of a superior being called Usinamu and of a lower element called Talfo. They admit a future ex-

istence and manifest a certain respect to it. The sun, and Fuel, the moon. They generally bury their dead in their own tent wrapped up in a new hammock, which contains all the weapons and utensils they used in the course of their lives.

"The young Indian who wishes to be married goes to the tent where his beloved lives, cuts some wood for his future father-in-law and presents the couple with a certain quantity of cocoa and tobacco. Some fourteen days afterward the young woman is allowed to follow her husband to his tompa. This is the occasion for very picturesque festivities, parades and dances at which Huitoto belles display their talent in skin painting. All the time is heard the booming sound of the mangare calling from every hill.

"The mangare is a curious instrument, a sort of wireless of the jungle, which is used not only to express a tribe's rejection, but to communicate the cacique's orders to the men at work in the forest. It is a sort of drum made by hollowing out two tree trunks of slightly different size. By striking the surface with a mallet two different notes are produced, and the various combinations of these two sounds permit the transmission of code signals very similar to the signals in the Morse alphabet. As the tents are generally built on top of high hills the sound of the mangare carries to a distance of from ten to fifteen miles.

"Certain travelers have stated that the Huitoto Indians, especially those of the Nonnya tribe, are anthropophagous. In the course of ten years I have never observed a single case of cannibalism nor heard one mentioned by any reliable witness.

"As I said before, forest Indians are absolutely harmless as long as travelers respect the law of the various tribes. When forced to work beyond a certain limit or in unfavorable weather, they may revolt, as they did in 1902, and drive their persecutors out of the forest. For that matter, they simply acted as perfectly civilized working men would not under similar circumstances.

"Indians have no sense of value and no desire to earn money. They buy supplies at any price, paying for them with large quantities of rubber, and seem to have no idea of profit. It is rather difficult to demand steady labor from such a type of humanity. Traders have therefore tried to employ Chinese and Japanese laborers and also African negroes at gathering rubber. No other race, however, can stand life in the tropical jungle. The slightest exertion, even for those fortunate enough to escape the jungle fever, means a gradual weakening of the organism and death.

"The tapping of rubber trees is arduous work, and the felling out of rubber tapping expeditions is a costly enterprise. With the present methods of work, rubber trees can only be tapped six months a year, from October to December and from April to June. During January, February and March continuous tropical rains cause all the rivers to overflow and the forest becomes an uncharted swamp. All work must cease, human beings and animals alike must take refuge on the hills.

"In July, August and September the rubber trees shed their leaves and relapse into their annual slumber. They hardly give any latex or milk at that time, and the slightest wound on their trunk is likely to kill them. During that period, however, rubber trees can be more easily distinguished from the tropical growth which sometimes hides them entirely from view, and the Indians roam the forest locating now gnomes. They make slow progress, for as soon as they leave the river bank they must travel on foot, carrying on their back provisions for several months. As soon as they have located a tree they cut down the underbrush around it with their machetes and make a notch of a special design on its bark. The tree thus becomes the absolute and undisputed property of the cauchero who finds it."

hospital in the valley, where he recovered. The military court which tried the case at Milan, Italy, took into consideration the sufferings and former good conduct of the soldier, and above all the refusal of his officer to prosecute, and sentenced Celli to six months' imprisonment.

Logic of it. "That cross old teacher is as tough as leather." "Perhaps that accounts for his propensity for tanning hides."

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Quite English, Old Top, Under the Dome of Capitol



WASHINGTON.—"We are going to be quite English, old top," remarked a western statesman as he lighted his corncob pipe and chucked up the wood fire in one of the old committee rooms in the capitol the other morning. "I see by the public prints that there are a number of innovations in parliamentary practice before us, with some changes in habitat. Yep, that's the word, though I don't know that the folks out in Pike county can parse it."

"There's this here installation of benches in the house instead of desks that kinder interests my bucolic mind. These old desks were mighty convenient to h'lat a foot on when you had that weary spring feeling. Then you could keep a plug of tobacco, and a jackknife and a whole lot of things in there, as well as a big red apple and a sandwich brought from home in your coat-tail pocket."

"Hereafter we are to come into the hall and pick out any bunch that's vacant and high to the front; deposit our silk hats—for of course, we will have to wear stovepipes—on the floor, and keep a close eye on it lest your

neighbor in a moment of absent-mindedness mistake its object. Then we sit bolt upright and wait for things to happen, looking very owlish and wise meanwhile.

"There won't be any letters to write, no papers to read while some fellow is making the welkin ring with oratory for home consumption. And it's going to be in the spring of the year, too, and fishing time. Why, it will be just like sitting in school and listening to the bees humming outside and the yallerhammers calling."

"I suppose we will be referred to as the 'benches on the right' and the 'benches on the left.' I don't know what kind of benches Cooper and Len-rogot and them Republican insurgents will be. Maybe they will fall between two stools. Maybe, too, we will have a bell as they do in the French parliament, instead of a gavel, to call us to order."

"Wonder if the sergeant-at-arms when he parades the mace will have to wear knee-breeches and be called the gentleman usher of the black rod? I hear that it is the thing in England to serve afternoon tea somewhere in the parliament building. Is that so?"

"Well, we've got a fine terrace outside, swept by the breezes from the Anacostia flats, Buzzards point and the James creek canal, and we might have four o'clock tea out there. I think it would be a fine society note. And Judge Rucker of Missouri poured."

Congressman Murdock's String of "Gold" Beads

VICTOR MURDOCK, the Kansas insurgent congressman, not long ago toured Mexico with a party of newspaper men from the states, he being a pencil pusher when not working at politics. In Tehuantepec, an Indian village on the narrow neck in southern Mexico, he one day wrangled with a native woman for an hour and finally induced her to sell him "or eight dollars a string of gold beads for which she had originally asked twelve. He didn't need the money, but he had a lot of fun out of the native woman."

"Having finally made the purchase he was indignantly proud of his beads, for, it was alleged, the gold for them had been mined from the deposits owned by those Indians and the beads had been fashioned by their own workmen."

"When the party approached the Texas border the majority of its members showed little disposition to produce the various trinkets they had purchased, but Congressman Murdock, having had a hand in framing the tariff laws, insisted on declaring everything he had and paying duty on it."

He had shown his opals and blankets



and silks to the authorities and had been soaked good and hard for them because of the annoyance of collecting on such small things. Finally he dug up the beads from a vest pocket.

"That's all right," said the customs official, wearily.

"But I want to pay duty on the beads," insisted Murdock. "The schedule."

"That's all right," again pleaded the agent.

"On an ad valorem basis," continued Murdock, "I should pay—"

"It's all right, I tell you," cried the agent. "You got 'em in Tehuantepec, you paid eight dollars, but their value is nothing! They are brass!"

Murdock subsided.

"Uncle Sam" Has a High Salaried Seal Maker



THE newly-rich and others attempting to climb the social ladder are not the only ones who need a designer of coats-of-arms. Witness the fact that Uncle Sam needs one himself, and needs him so bad that he pays him a great big salary and gives him an office in the magnificent \$7,000,000 marble and gold library of congress. Uncle Sam's official heraldist is Gallard Hunt, and he is one of the best heraldists extant. He has an international reputation as a historian, and has written lots of books on all kinds of historical subjects that students of history buy when they want to find out just how some important historical event happened.

Whenever the government wants a new seal for one of its bureaus or for some new territorial possession, an official calls Hunt up over the telephone, and tells him it's a rush job. Whereupon Heraldist Hunt buckles right down to work and turns out a new-fangled seal that everybody gazes at admiringly, and tells about its history, and how it happened to be that way.

The coat-of-arms of Porto Rico was designed by Mr. Hunt. He also designed the coat-of-arms of the Philippine Islands. Again, he is the one who designed the seal of the department of commerce and labor, said by experts to be at once the most simple and most symbolically striking of all those used by the government. And, finally, it was he who designed the gorgeous combined seal and coat-of-arms of the new Panama canal zone. All of which goes to show that he earns his salary.

Besides the seals mentioned, Mr. Hunt has designed innumerable other seals during his 25 years' devotion to this subject.

Virginia's "Honeymoon Special" Arrived on Time

THE "Honeymoon Special," having on board 18 happy young men and a like number of young women with avowed matrimonial intent, reached Washington the other afternoon from Richmond, Va. As has been the case for the last ten years, the "special" was in charge of Mrs. J. R. Gill of the Virginia capital. A sight-seeing automobile met the party at Union station and conveyed the members to their hotel. Mrs. Gill explained that one couple could not wait until the capital was reached to have the nuptial knot tied, but absented themselves long enough to be made man and wife before the train left Richmond.

"We did very nicely today," said Mrs. Gill. "Six couples visited the marriage license clerk in Washington and were joined together in wedlock. They were somewhat shy, however, and I could not learn their names."

"Eighteen is more the number who have stated their intention of getting married on this trip," said Mrs. Gill. "But I expect as many more will leave Washington as safely tied together as



licenses and ministers can tie them. I believe in matrimony for every one, and I believe that divorces are just mistakes which will occur in any perfectly proper plan. My idea is to let young people marry and nine out of ten will stay married."

Mrs. Gill is not a matrimonial agent, but is matron of the Richmond Male Orphan asylum. The proceeds of her yearly excursions to the capital are devoted to the maintenance of this institution.

Costs Less Than Postage-Stamp

An average of less than a third a pair is paid for the shoes produced in the States—assuming that all our shoes are used. The most that he paid for the use of all our shoes in making the highest-priced shoes is less than 5% cents a pair. The average royalty on all kinds of shoes is less than 2-3 cents a pair. From this we get our sole return for the manufacture and use of the machines, for setting them up in factories and keeping them in order. You pay two cents for a postage stamp or a yeast-cake and five cents for a car fare and don't miss it. Where do you get more for your money than in buying a machine-made shoe?

Write us and we will tell you all about it. The United Shoe Machinery Company, Boston, Mass.—Adv.

Good Polish

To make a polish for patent leather make a mixture of one part of linseed oil and two of cream. Mix it thoroughly and apply with a flannel, after removing every particle of dust from the shoes. Then rub the leather with a soft cloth.

There's always some man around to second any kind of a motion—except a motion that looks like work.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative. Adv.

Many a man has married in haste and paid alimony at leisure.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic and soothes the little sufferer. Adv.

The more birthdays a woman has the less they count.

There are imitations, don't be fooled. Ask for LEWIS' Single Binder cigar, 5c. Adv.

Treat people kindly and you will find them easier to work.

THOSE RHEUMATIC TWINGES

Much of the rheumatic pain that comes in damp, changing weather is the work of uric acid crystals. Needles couldn't cut, tear or hurt any worse when the affected muscle joint is used.

If such attacks are marked with headache, backache, dizziness and disturbances of the urine, it's time to help the weakened kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills quickly help sick kidneys.

A Michigan Case

Joel Hoover, 323 S. Catherine St., Bay City, Mich., says: "My back got so bad I could hardly get up. I tried everything but didn't get any better. I was growing thin and weak. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me completely. I have had no trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

W.B. MUFORM

CORSETS. Low bust—extreme length over hips, giving long figure lines. Selected materials, strictly trimmed. Guaranteed not to rust. Price \$1.00 up.

Style No. 53, Medium Style No. 48. Best back, very long hips, medium bust, full or empty, or bust, lace back very long, could not be worn. These are the best of the kind. Price \$1.00 up. W.B. Elatine-Reduso Corsets.

For Stout and Average Figures

No. 780, low bust, could not be worn. Price \$1.00 up. W.B. Elatine-Reduso Corsets.

At your dealer or direct postpaid. An Catalogue and Catalogue FREE.

WEINGARTEN BROTHERS, Chicago, Ill.

DISTEMPER COLTS

Your colts positively cannot have Distemper, Plickers, Influenza, Catarrhal Fever or other similar diseases if you use Crain's Cure in time. If the disease is started it will not fail to cure in any case. Safe at all times and under all conditions. Go to your dealer for a bottle.

CRAIN'S DISTEMPER CURE

If it fails you get your money back. If it can't supply you write us. 5 valuable Horse Books free. Write to Crain's Medicine Co., 2, 34 St., New York.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1. N.2. N.3. THERAPION

Great success, cures chronic weakness, restores vigor, builds up the system, cures all diseases of the blood, cures all diseases of the skin, cures all diseases of the lungs, cures all diseases of the stomach, cures all diseases of the bowels, cures all diseases of the bladder, cures all diseases of the prostate, cures all diseases of the uterus, cures all diseases of the ovaries, cures all diseases of the vagina, cures all diseases of the cervix, cures all diseases of the uterus, cures all diseases of the ovaries, cures all diseases of the vagina, cures all diseases of the cervix.

THERAPION

SEEK THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH GOVERNMENT PATENTED TO ALL COUNTRIES.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Paste, the antiseptic powder. It relieves pain, itching, blisters, and keeps the feet cool and comfortable. It is the best shoe light or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for sweating, callous, swollen, tired, itching feet. Always use it to break in new shoes, and keep them soft and supple. For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, 100 N. 7th St., N.Y.

FREE TO WOMEN—PISO'S TABLETS

are recommended as the best local remedy for women's ailments. Easy to use, prompt to relieve. Two weeks' treatment, and an article "Causes of Diseases in Women" mailed free. **THE PISO COMPANY, BOX E, WARREN, PA.**

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Advertising Rates Will be Furnished Upon
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THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1913

TRAVELER RELATES HIS WOES

Experience at Russian Custom House
Worse Than Anything Experienced
Even in America.

The method of examination of passengers' chattels by the Russian customs officers is the subject of an interesting article by Robert Weatherburn in "The Railway Magazine," the New York Tribune's London correspondent writes.

Describing his arrival at St. Petersburg, Mr. Weatherburn says: "Amid vociferations and hoarse shouting, we at length moored alongside the quay of Washili Ostroff (one of the islands on which St. Petersburg is built). The babel of tongues in various languages had almost a bewildering effect. From this I was aroused by the customs officials, who, seizing my trunks and boxes and demanding my passport, led me to their superior. The examination was pretty stiff, and it included the smelling and testing by a lot of dirty-handed persons of certain jars of preserves and plum cakes which I had taken in my baggage, and it was not exactly amusing to see the hasty and indiscriminate manner adopted in repacking those innocent articles.

"Heavy boots and plum cakes, preserves, writing paper and ink, well dressed white shirts and collars, neckties crammed into coat sleeves—all that had taken weeks to carefully pack and stow away—were thrown in a mass in a box or trunk, the gaping lids of which, falling to reach the level by some inches, seemed to remain open mouthed in silent protest against such ill usage.

"Afterward the dirty hands were held out for 'natch', or tea money, an institution of which I knew more. The quarrel of the investigators, or cabmen, who, like sharks, had already accented their prey, would at any other time have been intensely comical.

Making Man Love Woman.

Can a woman make a man love her? Yes, often she can if she lays herself out to do it. But not always. The most important point is that he must not know it.

The world's history has many instances of the love-compelling power of even unattractive women. Here's the recipe:

To compel love a woman must sympathize with a man.
She must not often contradict him.
She must flatter him and let him think that his opinion is the only one that matters.

She must put him into good conceit with himself.
She must exert her powers of charm and never bore him.
She must be bright and amusing in his presence.

She must see a good deal of him, for absence generally makes the heart grow fonder, of some one else.—Robertson Sunday Herald.

Jeffersonian Simplicity.

It was August. The secretary of state had called at the White House to talk over the impending war with Japan. The hired man was sitting on the front steps playing a mouth organ, while a rosy-cheeked maid kept time with her churning.

The secretary of state strolled around to the lot back of the executive mansion. Here he discovered the president and vice-president pitching horseshoes. Both wore overalls and gingham shirts.

"Howdy, Bill?" nodded the president and the vice-president.

"Howdy, Woody; howdy, Tom?" returned the secretary of state.

"Sit down and referee this game, Bill," said the president. "Tom has bet me a yearling heifer against my bicycle that he beats me. Then you can stay for supper, Bill, and we'll have a game of checkers."—Exchange.

St. Kildan Parliament.

One feature of St. Kildan life would have appealed strongly to Doctor Johnson if he had carried out his intention of spending a winter on the island. "The men of St. Kilda," writes John Sands, "are in the habit of congregating in front of one of the houses almost every morning for the discussion of business. I called this assembly the parliament, and, with a laugh, they adopted the name. When the subject is exciting they talk with loud voices and all at one time, but when the question is once settled they work together in perfect harmony. Shall we go to catch salmon-goose, or ling, or mend the boat today? Such are some examples of the questions that occupy the house. Sometimes disputes are settled by drawing lots."

OLD ERRORS THAT PERSIST

Have Been Handed Down for Generations, and Are Hard to Eradicate from Youthful Minds.

One is surprised to find that in the mental storehouses of many pupils lie hidden quaint and curious ideas, distorted historical truths, popular fallacies, and false beliefs which modern historical criticism has long since banished to the realms of the historical novelist, the newspaper writer, and the maker of almanacs.

To suggest a few of these old errors: The Church of England was founded by Henry VIII because the pope would not allow him to marry Anne Boleyn, meets one constantly. Another interesting item is that the puritans were so much purer and better than the members of the Church of England that they were persecuted for religion.

Only the children of the rich planters were ever educated in Virginia or in the other southern colonies, and these children were sent to England or had tutors at home, for there were no schools of any kind in the south, is a statement sincerely believed, historians to the contrary notwithstanding.

The king of England caused the revolution because he taxed the Americans so heavily. The king, in the student's mind, laid the tax and acted in a most outrageous fashion in general. Such a body as the English parliament or the English theory of representation appear to have made no mental impression upon him.

A royal colony was always tyrannically governed, and was much worse than a charter or proprietary government, the word "royal" evidently striking the democratic mind as fundamentally wrong.

Poetic justice is also ever present as to the ultimate end of certain notable personages. Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr always spend their last days in deepest poverty and remorse, while Columbus still perishes in dying in prison and in chains. Jefferson is a peculiarly fortunate character, for the average pupil insists that he originated democracy and solemnly states that we owe our government by the people to the Sage of Monticello. He also wrote the constitution. This rather irritating falsehood is strangely common.—History Teachers' Magazine.

Centenaries of Gas.

In 1792 a manufacturer in Redruth, in Cornwall, named Murdoch made gas to light his home and factory. Pall Mall in London, 1807, was the first street to be lighted by gas; Philadelphia introduced it in 1815; Boston in 1822, and New York in 1825. Gas is obtained from coal, which is heated in large retorts; the heavy gas drawn off passes by a pipe, called the hydraulic main, through a number of curved pipes called condensers, in which process coal tar and ammoniacal liquor condense and fall into a well. The gas passes to purifiers over eluted lime, which takes up sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid; it is then headed downward to the gas holder, a large tank having its base resting on water, and from which the gas is distributed to the consumers. Certain hydrocarbons are obtained in the course of manufacture which are more valuable than the gas itself; these include coke, ammonia, aniline, phenol, or carbolic acid, naphthalene dyes, various artificial drugs and basic perfumes.—The Christian Herald.

World Coal Supplies.

The British Board of Trade has just published a report in which it states that the total known coal production of the world, in 1911 (exclusive of brown coal or lignite) was about 1,050,000,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom produced more than one-fourth and the United States more than two-fifths. As compared with population the production in the United Kingdom was six tons per head, and in the United States a little less than five tons.

The output in the five principal coal-producing countries during 1911 was as follows: United Kingdom, 271,899,000 tons; Germany, 168,164,000; France, 38,023,000; Belgium, 22,683,000; with the United States at the head with 443,025,000.

The average value per ton of the coal taken at the collieries was: United Kingdom, \$1.982; Germany, \$2.375; Belgium, \$2.92; United States, \$1.432.

Mail Carriers' New Job.

As the cost of numbering the population of the United States, and the collection of other statistics, cost the thirteenth census over \$250 per inhabitant, Director Durand, in his annual report suggests that mail carriers be used for future census work. He calls attention to the fact that much of the work was unsatisfactory, and also to the difficulty in inducing competent men to take up the work for the brief time in which they are engaged as enumerators. This branch, the field work, cost the government \$7,223,335, or about \$1.25 per inhabitant, and Mr. Durand believes that it can be done cheaper and better by the carriers, with their somewhat similar training. The postmaster general is said to favor the plan.

Improvements.

Bacon—I wish they would install some kind of an apparatus to warm up the chickens in cold storage, so they wouldn't appear to be so long dead.

The State Bank of Antioch

(Official Publication.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
at Antioch, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 5th day of April, 1913, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES.	
Loans on Real Estate.....	\$8,710 00
Loans on Collateral.....	4,600 00
Other Loans and Discounts.....	33,247 54
Overdrafts.....	1136.087 64
Investments:	
State county and municipal bonds.....	19,871 75
Public Service Corporation.....	22,550 00
Other Bonds and Securities.....	29,212 00
Banking House.....	4,800 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,300 00
Due from State Banks.....	6,000 00
Due from National Banks.....	27,101 15
Cash on Hand.....	5,370 00
Currents.....	278 10
Silver coin.....	518 20
Minor coin.....	105 63
Checks and other Cash Items.....	230 00
Total Resources.....	\$254,478 74
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	25,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	15,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	2,919 37
Less current interest, expenses and taxes paid.....	2,919 37
Deposits:	
Time Certificates.....	102,400 44
Savings Deposits, Subject to Notice.....	7,905 06
Check Deposits, Subject to Check.....	42,582 88
Dividends unpaid.....	210 00
Total Liabilities.....	\$254,478 74
State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss: I, W. F. Ziegler, Cashier of The State Bank of Antioch, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
W. F. ZIEGLER, Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, 1913.	
DANIEL A. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.	

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Ernest Beck to R M Guthrie and wife lot 5, Shady Neek sub in sec 14, w Antioch w d \$ 1 00

Frank Dulleck to Lotus Point Rod & Gun club 1/2 acre lot in Jackson's sub Grass Lake wd. 200 00

Henry Held and wife to P. A. Tehle 6 1/2 acres in sec 16, east Antioch twp w d 5500 00

P A Lux and wife to Catholic Bishop lot in the Village of Wadsworth w d 25 00

FIRST BLOOD FOR BRIDGET

Colleen Scores Heavily in Repartee Match With Naggling Yorkshire Maid.

Bridget had just come over from Ireland, and she had started to work at a large firm in Bradford. One of the girls who was noted for being unfamiliar with soap was very aggressive to the young colleen. She had been teasing her one dinner hour, when a group of girls was watching. The repartee match waxed warm, the Yorkshire lass losing heavily. The finishing touch came when Bridget, suddenly turning to one of the girls, said:

"What's this one's name?" pointing to her rival.
"Lily," was the answer.
"What!" said Bridget, ironically. "Judging by her dirty face, I've been after taking her for a spud—never mind a Lily."—The Billa.

Grammar as a Burglar Alarm.
Mrs. Hubb—I allow my husband no latch key. He rings and I ask who's there; then he says, "It's I," and I open the door.
Mrs. Kowler—But suppose a thief should ring and say the same thing—you'd be in a fix.
Mrs. Hubb—Oh, a thief wouldn't answer, "It's I," he'd say, "It's me."

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Last Week's

The final examination in Civics was given last week.

Tests are being given this week on the work covered during March.

Why don't the A. H. S. boys get more enthusiastic about athletics?

This week the writing class has been studying the formation of figures.

Mary is still among the absent ones. "Spring fever."

We get a quarter holiday Friday, our attendance averaging too low to gain us a half holiday.

This week's

The teachers attended the meeting held at Libertyville Saturday.

The finals will soon be here. Review, review! (Let's say we did and don't.)

The Political Economy class is studying "credit" and "paper money."

Too much wireless telegraphy between the Freshmen and Sophomores.

Who will be on the next program?

Will we get a half holiday this month?

Pupils neither absent nor tardy during the month of March.

High School Room—Marguerite Mc-

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pre, James Horan, Daniel Lewis, John Morley, Adolph Pesat, Ivan Stickles and Elmer Harrower. 1/2 holiday.

Grammar Room—Harold Hughes, Charles Heran, Russell Smith, Leland Watson, Charles Tiffany, Ruth Klirude Frank Powles, Raymond Taylor, Louis Shultis, Merrill Sabin, Earl Somerville, Florence Stickles, Edna Richards, Ethel and Lucille Runyard; Gladys Panowski, Louise Dupre, Walter Harrower, Carl Naber, Ralph James, Alenzo Runyard,

Marguerite Savage, Elizabeth Tenbrog, Irene Keulman, Virginia Radike. 1/2 holiday.

Intermediate Room—John Beebe, Priscilla Conrad, Raymond Dupre, Arlene and Leonard Stickles, Valleta Hanneman, George Keulman, Phyllis Morley, Clarence Volkman, Eunice Bell, Julia Lama, Jessie Runyard, Gordon Wells and Frank Spangard. No holiday.

Primary Room—Aretas and Russell Keulman, Reginald Silxrud, Sammy Levinson, Augusta Hucker, Artie Larson, Wesley Conrad, George Feltham, Dorothy Beebe, Albert Herman, Rose Bell, Anna Wedel, Svendnaago Peter, son, Beulah Harrison, Elma Volkman, Antoinette Smart, Daisy Richards, Leota Savage, Violet King, Marion Spangard. 1/2 holiday.

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Primary Room—Aretas and Russell Keulman, Reginald Silxrud, Sammy Levinson, Augusta Hucker, Artie Larson, Wesley Conrad, George Feltham, Dorothy Beebe, Albert Herman, Rose Bell, Anna Wedel, Svendnaago Peter, son, Beulah Harrison, Elma Volkman, Antoinette Smart, Daisy Richards, Leota Savage, Violet King, Marion Spangard. 1/2 holiday.

Grammar Room—Harold Hughes, Charles Heran, Russell Smith, Leland Watson, Charles Tiffany, Ruth Klirude Frank Powles, Raymond Taylor, Louis Shultis, Merrill Sabin, Earl Somerville, Florence Stickles, Edna Richards, Ethel and Lucille Runyard; Gladys Panowski, Louise Dupre, Walter Harrower, Carl Naber, Ralph James, Alenzo Runyard,

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LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcement and the
Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, ILL., April 14.—The committee declared butter at 33c.

Up-to-date shirts at Webb's. adv.

Hay, straw and oats at Hunt's. adv.

Douglas work shoes at Webb's. adv.

Rey Webb spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Order your farm machinery now, at Hunt's.

New hobby things in boys suits at Webb's. adv.

Henry Herman was a Waukegan caller Tuesday.

George Lynch of Chicago was an Antioch visitor Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Wells on Sunday, a daughter.

Arthur Herman of Evanston visited over Sunday with relatives here.

Misses Gertrude Felner and Pearl Filweber spent Monday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lefe Bell moved their household goods to Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. Johonnot, Mrs. Kuhnaupt and Mrs. Oliver Cudbon spent Wednesday in Chicago.

For Sale—Northern Wisconsin Russian White seed oats. C. R. Thorn, Antioch.

Miss Ada Butrick packed her household goods Saturday for removal to Chicago.

Come in and see the new I. H. C. corn planter with automatic marker at Hunt's.

The Waukegan rug men will be in Antioch to take orders Tuesday, April 22. Leave orders at this office. adv.

Mr. Link of Chicago has a display of novelties at Webb's Racket store. Several men wanted as local agents. adv.

Supervisor Conrad, Ex-Sheriff Griffin, Dan Grady and Peter McDermott of Waukegan were Antioch callers Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Palmer and daughter returned home the first of the week from a week's visit with relatives in Chicago.

Miss Tena Larson of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting her mother here, having returned to Antioch on account of the recent death of her father.

Wanted—Man and wife to work on small farm. Good place and good wages to the right parties. Inquire at this office. adv.

For Sale—An Arabian mare, gentle, anyone can drive, also a three year-old Arabian colt. Can be seen on the farm 1 mile north-east of Antioch. A. Zelinger. adv. 2w

Lost—A breastpin, shape of half moon set with rhinestones and row of pearls on Main street between Osmond house and the stores. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to this office.

Bestor's Chord

Chart

I will guarantee you can play any and all chords on a piano by the use of my chart.

Something new
Directions on every chart.
Young or old makes no difference—NO NOTES TO LEARN.
Money back if you fail.

Come in or write
Complete Chart is 25c.

Fulton Music Co.

Antioch, Illinois

More Treasures Leave England.

One of the best preserved masterpieces of Elizabethan interior decoration in England is doomed to be dismantled in order to adorn the mansion of some American magnate.

A West End firm has acquired, lock, stock and barrel, the Elizabethan building, with its Queen Anne additions, known as Rotherwas, the seat of the Bodenham family, situated about two and a half miles from Hereford. The mansion had descended in unbroken line from George Bodenham, who lived in the reign of Henry I, to Count Lublanski Bodenham, who died last year. The superb passing—Elizabethan, Jacobean and Queen Anne—of thirteen of the apartments is now to be taken to New York. Rotherwas is mentioned in Domesday Book—London Globe.

Overworked.

Mrs. Knapp—If we women had the time to read the papers as you men have we'd know just as much about politics and other things as you.

Mr. Knapp—But my dear, you have just as much time as I.

Mrs. Knapp—Nonsense! I never have time enough to get through with the household department, the women's page, the marriage, the divorce notes, the society column and often have to skip the death records and bargain advertisements.

Gasoline stoves at Hunt's. adv.

The latest thing in hats at Webb's.

Mrs. E. L. Simons spent Wednesday in Chicago.

Alfalfa, clover, rape and timothy seed, at Hunt's. adv.

Good rain coats from \$5 to \$10 at Webb's.

Libertyville voted Tuesday to erect a \$10,000 city hall.

A. N. Tiffany transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Chase Webb was a Chicago business passenger Wednesday.

Miss Mable Turner of Grayslake visited Antioch friends this week.

For Sale—Good work horse and sulky plow. T. R. Wilten, Antioch. 3w-adv.

Ernest Kelly and Harold Williams of Chicago spent Sunday with relatives here.

Misses Bird Robbins and Pearl Lux of Chicago visited at the home of the latter's parents a couple of days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Felner and daughter Miss Eva left Monday to spend a few days with relatives at Walworth, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur VanPatten this week moved into the Morley cottage on Depot street.

An election for one school director will be held at the school house Saturday evening. Let all who are interested turn out and vote.

For Sale Cheap—Washing machine, wringer and folding washing bench, all in good order. \$5 takes the whole thing. Inquire of Mrs. Hughes, Telephone office. adv.

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Spring suits for men at Webb's. adv.

Wilson's stock suits, at Hunt's. adv.

Hole-proof hosiery at Webb's. adv.

Owing to the drop in linseed oil, paint has been reduced at Hunt's. adv.

Good drinking coffee for 25 cents at Webb's. adv.

James H. Reading left on Tuesday for a 20 days trip to California.

For Rent—A five room house on Lake street. Inquire of Joe Savage. adv.

Mrs. R. C. Higgins of Libertyville visited Antioch friends Wednesday.

The teachers from this vicinity attended the teachers' meeting at Libertyville Saturday.

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